

LA14
Library

31-16-6

Lancaster Rural District Council



REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

AND THE

Chief Public Health Inspector

for the Year

1962

Printed by FRANK N. SHIRES, LTD., MARY ST., LANCASTER.

Lancaster Rural District Council

REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

AND THE

Chief Public Health Inspector

for the Year

1962



Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2017 with funding from
Wellcome Library

<https://archive.org/details/b29719069>

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE.

Chairman :

Councillor F. BUTCHER.

Councillor R. Armer.	Councillor J. Kitchen.
„ Mrs. B. M. Atkinson.	„ E. H. Livesey, J.P.
„ R. Braid.	„ W. F. Muir.
„ A. Clarke.	„ E. E. Parker.
„ J. Downey.	„ W. L. Rigg.
„ E. Dunnett.	„ E. S. Sharp, M.B.E., J.P.
„ F. Glasgow.	„ T. P. Shuttleworth.
„ E. R. Harris.	„ H. Shuttleworth.
„ T. M. Kelsall.	„ B. Stables.
„ F. W. Kent.	„ Rev. R. Stevenson, B.A.
„ W. Kirkby.	„ Mrs. J. M. Swaits.

STAFF :

Medical Officer of Health:

R. W. FARQUHAR, B.Sc. (Agri.), M.B., Ch. B., D.P.H.

Surveyor and Public Health Inspector :

KENNETH H DOCTON ° †

(until 17th April 1962)

Chief Public Health Inspector:

CLIFFORD HYDE °

(from 18th April 1962)

Additional Public Health Inspector :

J. ERIC BARTON °

° Public Health Inspector's Certificate.

† Member Inst. Municipal and County Engineers.

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

INTRODUCTORY LETTER.

SECTION A. STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE
AREA. PAGE 7.

SECTION B. GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN
THE AREA. PAGE 15.

SECTION C. PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER
INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES. PAGE 17.

SECTION D. SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.
ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC
HEALTH INSPECTOR. PAGE 22

Public Health Department,
5, Dalton Square, Lancaster.

*To the Chairman and Members of the
Lancaster Rural District Council*

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present for your consideration the annual report on the health, sanitary conditions and circumstances of the Lancaster Rural District in respect of the year ended 31st December, 1962.

The estimated population at mid-year 1962 was 14,450 an increase of 520 on the previous year.

The crude birth rate was 13.4 per 1,000 population compared with 14.9 in 1961. The infant mortality rate at 20.6 per 1,000 live births was lower than the rate for England and Wales which was 21.6. The crude death rate (all causes), was 16.2 per 1,000 population, the corresponding figure for 1961 being 15.1 per 1,000. No maternal deaths have occurred in the last nine years.

In Table 2, in which the birth and death rates have been expressed as averages for each 10 year period between 1891 and 1960, the downward trend in infant and maternal deaths and in the mortality rate of respiratory tuberculosis can clearly be seen, in contrast to the upward trend of the cancer death rate

The District has remained healthy during the year and the number of infectious diseases notified was 157, compared with 160 in the previous year, most of these being due to measles. No cases of poliomyelitis or food poisoning were reported during the year. Satisfactory progress continues to be made with the various immunisation and vaccination schemes which afford protection against diphtheria, whooping cough, tetanus, poliomyelitis, tuberculosis and smallpox.

Your Chief Public Health Inspector has reported fully on the progress made in environmental hygiene. The appointment two years ago of an additional inspector has enabled greater attention to be paid to (a) food premises, (b) caravan and camping sites, (c) holiday camps, (d) factories and workshops and other routine inspections.

With regard to housing, well over 600 dwellings have been built by private enterprise over the past three years. Improvement grants approved by your authority have continued at a steady rate but in order to try and stimulate interest a limited housing survey was undertaken towards the end of 1962 to ascertain the number of houses ripe for improvement.

During 1962 the sewage disposal scheme at Overton was completed, the Slyne-with-Hest sewage and sewage disposal scheme was started and detailed plans for a combined scheme covering Bolton-le-Sands, Warton and Carnforth was in course of preparation.

In conclusion I wish to express to members of the Council the thanks of the Department for their continued interest and support in its work and to the members of the staff my appreciation of their ready help and co-operation at all times

I am, Gentlemen,
Your obedient Servant,
R. W. FARQUHAR,
Medical Officer of Health.

SECTION A.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS
OF THE AREA.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

Area in acres	53,012
Population (Preliminary Census 1961)	14,102
Registrar General's estimate of home population (mid-year 1962)	14,450
Number of inhabited houses (Census 1931)	2,396
Number of inhabited houses 1962 (according to rate books)	5,143
Rateable Value	£232,629
Sum represented by a penny rate	£969

The District is largely rural in character with popular residential areas in several of its sixteen parishes.

Agriculture is the most important, if not the largest industry. Other industries are quarrying, building, textiles and catering for tourists and holiday makers.

By far the largest industrial undertaking is the Trimpell petroleum refinery at Middleton, which provides employment for a considerable number of people from the Rural District.

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS FOR YEAR 1962.

	M.	F.	Total
LIVE BIRTHS (Legitimate)	111	78	189
(Illegitimate)	4	1	5
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	115	79	194
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 est. population			13.4
Adjusted Birth Rate per 1,000 est. population			13.6
Illegitimate Live Births per cent of total live births			2.6
STILL BIRTHS (Legitimate)	—	4	4
(Illegitimate)	—	—	—
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	—	4	4
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Still Birth Rate per 1,000 total live and still births			20.2
TOTAL LIVE AND STILL BIRTHS	115	83	198
INFANT DEATHS UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE			
Legitimate	2	1	3
Illegitimate	1	—	1
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	3	1	4
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births			20.6
INFANT DEATHS UNDER 4 WEEKS OF AGE	3	1	4
Neo-natal Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births			20.6
INFANT DEATHS UNDER 1 WEEK OF AGE	3	1	4
Early Neo-natal Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births			20.6
INFANT DEATHS UNDER 1 WEEK PLUS STILL BIRTHS	3	5	8
Peri-natal Mortality Rate per 1,000 total live and still births			40.4
DEATHS FROM MATERNAL CAUSES			NIL
Maternal Mortality Rate per 1,000 total live and still births			NIL
DEATHS FROM ALL CAUSES	122	112	234
Crude Mortality Rate per 1,000 est. population			16.2
Adjusted Mortality Rate per 1,000 est. population			15.7

TABLE 1.

COMPARATIVE STATISTICS FOR 1962 AND THE PERIOD 1957-1961.

	Live births		Deaths (all causes)		Still births		Maternal Mortality		Infant Mortality			
	No. regis- tered	Crude Rate per 1,000 pop'n	No. regis- tered	Crude Rate per 1,000 pop'n	No. regis- tered	Rate per 1,000 total births	No. of deaths regis- tered	Rate per 1,000 total births	Total		Neo-natal	
									No. of deaths regis- tered	Rate per 1,000 live births	No. of deaths regis- tered	Rate per 1,000 live births
Year 1962	194	*13.4	234	†16.2	4	20.2	Nil	Nil	4	20.6	4	20.6
Year 1961	208	14.9	210	15.1	3	14.2	Nil	Nil	4	19.2	2	9.6
" 1960	188	13.9	223	16.5	5	25.9	Nil	Nil	5	26.6	5	26.6
" 1959	196	14.8	194	14.6	4	20.0	Nil	Nil	8	40.8	6	30.6
" 1958	182	13.9	165	12.6	1	5.5	Nil	Nil	5	27.5	2	11
" 1957	192	14.8	171	13.1	2	5.0	Nil	Nil	3	16	2	10
Average 5 years 1957-1961	—	14.5	—	14.4	—	14.1	—	Nil	—	26.0	—	17.6

* Adjusted live birth-rate (comparability factor, 1.01)

† Adjusted deathrate (comparability factor 0.97)

= 13.6 per 1,000 population.

= 15.7 per 1,000 population.

COMMENTS ON VITAL STATISTICS.

1. **Population.** The population according to the preliminary report on the census at April 1961 was 14,102 compared with 12,055 at the 1951 census which represents an increase of 16.3 per cent during the decade. The growth of the population has been due almost entirely to the influx of new residents. The Registrar-General's estimate of the population at mid-year 1962 was 14,450 against 13,930 at mid 1961.
2. **Births.** In 1962 there were 194 live registered births, a decrease of 14 from the previous year, giving a crude birth rate of 13.4 per 1,000 population. The adjusted rate of 13.6 per 1,000 may be compared with the crude rate for England and Wales, which was 18.0 per 1,000.
3. **Deaths.** The total number of deaths from all causes in 1962 was 234, 24 more than in the previous year, giving a crude death rate of 16.2 per 1,000 population. The Adjusted death rate was 15.7 per 1,000, the comparable rate for England and Wales being 11.9 per 1,000.

It will be seen from the classified list of causes of death in table 3 that diseases of the heart and circulatory diseases again appeared as the most common cause of death and in this group coronary thrombosis continues to be the chief culprit. This disease is characteristic in that it most often strikes people in middle age, reflecting perhaps the increased tempo of modern life.

4. **Infant Mortality.** The number of deaths of infants under one year of age was 4, equivalent to an infant mortality rate of 20.6 per 1,000 live births. Owing to the smallness of the absolute figures the mortality rate can vary considerably from year to year and the average rate for the preceding five years was 26.0 per 1,000 live births. The rate for England and Wales in 1962 was 21.6.
5. **Long-term Trends in Vital Statistics.** A much more reliable picture of the long-term changes in the birth and death rates in the District can be obtained when the yearly variations, which for statistical reasons may occur at irregular intervals, have been smoothed out as in Table 2 overleaf. This shows the birth and death rates expressed as averages of each 10 year period between 1891-1960, and from these certain trends can be traced and conclusions drawn with reasonable safety. Thus the distinct fall in infant and maternal mortality and from tuberculosis is apparent in contrast to the upward trend of the cancer death rate.

TABLE 2. VITAL STATISTICS LANCASTER R.D.

The principal vital statistics for the seven decennial periods between 1891 and 1960, together with those for 1961 and 1962 are given below:—

	Estimated population (all ages)	Live Births		Stillbirths		Deaths (all causes)		Infant Mortality		Maternal Mortality		Cancer (Deaths)		Respiratory Tuberculosis (Deaths)	
		No. Registered	Rate per 1,000 est. pop'n	No. Registered	Rate per 1,000 total births	No. Registered	Rate per 1,000 est. pop'n	No. of infant deaths registered	Rate per 1,000 live-births	No. of maternal deaths registered	Rate per 1,000 live & still-births	No. of deaths registered	Rate per 1,000 est. pop'n	No. of deaths registered	Rate per 1,000 est. pop'n
Mean of 10 yrs															
1891-1900	13,224	374.4	28.3	§	§	217.5	16.4	46.7	125	§	§	§	§	16.3	1.23
1901-1910	8,937	199.7	22.3	§	§	120.2	13.4	19.4	97	§	§	5.8	0.65	6.4	0.72
1911-1920	*9,001) †8,702)	165.3	18.4	§	§	120.5	13.8	13.7	83	0.6	§	10.9	1.25	5.3	0.61
1921-1930	9,332	161.5	17.3	§	§	120.3	12.9	9.6	59	0.6	§	11.6	1.24	4.2	0.45
1931-1940	*9,829) †9,857)	135.7	13.8	6.6	46	135.2	13.7	7.8	57	1.0	7.03	15.4	1.56	4.9	0.50
1941-1950	11,002	165.3	15.0	3.6	21.4	148	13.5	6.5	39.4	0.4	2.37	20	1.82	2.6	0.24
1951-1960	12,719	180.3	14.2	3.1	16.8	172.3	13.5	4.8	27.5	0.1	0.53	25.4	2.00	1.3	0.10
1961	13,930	208	14.9	3	14.2	210	15.1	4	19.2	Nil	Nil	37	2.73	Nil	Nil
1962	14,450	194	13.4	4	20.2	234	16.2	4	20.6	Nil	Nil	38	2.63	1	0.07

* For calculation of birth-rate.

† For calculation of death-rate.

§ Not available.

NOTE—1. From 1950 deaths from Hodgkin's disease, leukaemia and aleukaemia are included in the total of cancer deaths.

2. The population estimates and numbers of registered deaths for the years 1940-1949, inclusive, relate to civilians only

3. The decrease in population at the change of the century was due to boundary alterations.

TABLE 3.

CLASSIFICATION OF CAUSES OF DEATH DURING THE YEAR, 1962.

Number	M.	F.	Total
1. Tuberculosis, respiratory	—	1	1
2. Tuberculosis, other forms	—	—	—
3. Syphilitic disease	—	—	—
4. Diphtheria	—	—	—
5. Whooping Cough	—	—	—
6. Meningococcal Infections	—	—	—
7. Acute Poliomyelitis	—	—	—
8. Measles	—	—	—
9. Other infective and parasitic diseases	1	1	2
10. Malignant Neoplasm, stomach	1	6	7
11. Malignant Neoplasm, lung, bronchus	3	2	5
12. Malignant Neoplasm, breast	—	5	5
13. Malignant Neoplasm, uterus	—	—	—
14. Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	9	10	19
15. Leukaemia, aleukaemia	2	—	2
16. Diabetes	1	—	1
17. Vascular Lesions of the Nervous System	18	20	38
18. Coronary disease, Angina	31	22	53
19. Hypertension with Heart Disease	3	6	9
20. Other Heart Diseases	12	19	31
21. Other Circulatory Diseases	1	3	4
22. Influenza	1	—	1
23. Pneumonia	7	4	11
24. Bronchitis	6	2	8
25. Other diseases of Respiratory System	2	—	2
26. Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	3	1	4
27. Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea	1	—	1
28. Nephritis and Nephrosis	—	1	1
29. Hyperplasia of Prostate	2	—	2
30. Pregnancy, Childbirth and Abortion	—	—	—
31. Congenital Malformations	1	—	1
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases	6	5	11
33. Motor Vehicle Accidents	3	—	3
34. All other Accidents	4	4	8
35. Suicide	4	—	4
36. Homicide and operations of war	—	—	—
Total deaths from all causes	122	112	234

TABLE 4. DEATHS CLASSIFIED BY AGE GROUPS AND PARISH — 1961.

PARISH	0-	1-	2-	3-	4-	5-	10-	15-	20-	35-	45-	65-	75-	80+	Total
Ashton-w-Stodday															
Bolton-le-Sands	1						1			1	6	18	7	12	46
Cockerham											2			2	4
Ellel	3		1							1	7	10	7	3	32
Heaton-w-Oxcliffe											1			1	2
Middleton											3	2	1	1	7
Overton										1	3	3	1	3	11
Over Wyresdale								1			1	1		2	5
Priest Hutton														2	2
Scotforth													2	1	3
Silverdale											6	9	6	24	45
Slyne-w-Hest			1							1	9	14	7	7	39
Thurnham											1	3	1	3	8
Warton											5	4	3	10	22
Yealand Conyers														3	3
Yealand Redmayne								1				2		2	5
TOTALS	4		2				1	2		4	44	66	35	76	234

SECTION B.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA.

(a) **Laboratory Facilities.** The bacteriological examination of milk, water, ice cream and foodstuffs, as well as of specimens of faeces, nose and throat swabs, etc., from individual patients is carried out at the Public Health Laboratory at Preston. Chemical analysis of water, milk and foodstuffs, under the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, is carried out by the County Analyst, Dr. Walker.

(b) **Ambulance Facilities.** Ambulance Services are administered by the Divisional Health Office of the Lancashire County Council, Health Division No. 2; Lancaster; the telephone number of the ambulance station is Lancaster 3311.

(c) **Domicilliary Services.** The services of District Nurses, Midwives, and Home Helps, to look after patients in their own homes, are provided by the Lancashire County Council, acting as the Local Health Authority. These services for the Lancaster Rural District are administered from the Divisional Health Office at Station Road, Lancaster.

(d) **Treatment Centres and Clinics.** The following Centres and Clinics catering for the area have been established by the Lancashire County Council:—

School Clinics:

- (1) Market Street, Carnforth.
- (2) Ashton Road, Lancaster.
- (3) Euston Road, Morecambe.

Child Welfare Centres:—

- (1) Memorial Hall, Hest Bank.
- (2) The Village Institute, Galgate.
- (3) Gaskell Memorial Hall, Silverdale.
- (4) Congregational Church Hall, Bolton-le-Sands.
- (5) Parish Hall, Cockerham.
- (6) Memorial Hall, Overton.

The following clinics are administered by the Lancaster and Kendal Hospital Management Committee:—

- (1) Tuberculosis—Beaumont Hospital, Lancaster.
- (2) Venereal Diseases—Special Treatment Centre, Royal

(e) **Hospitals.** Lancaster Infirmary.

Infectious Diseases:—Beaumont Hospital, at Slyne Road, Lancaster, is available and is administered by the Lancaster and Kendal Hospital Management Committee.

Smallpox cases would be notified to the secretary of the Lancaster and Kendal Hospital Management Committee, who would arrange for their disposal to a Smallpox Hospital.

Other Cases :—The Lancaster Royal Infirmary, The Queen Victoria Hospital, Morecambe, Lancaster Moor Hospital, Royal Albert Hospital, Bay View Hospital and two private nursing homes.

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER
INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

TABLE 5.

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED DURING 1962.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES	Total cases all ages	AGE PERIODS - YEARS									
		0-	1-	2-	3-	4-	5-	10-	15-	25 and over	Age un-known
Scarlet fever	6					2	4				
Whooping cough	3					1	2				
Acute poliomyelitis											
Paralytic											
Non-paralytic											
Measles (excluding rubella)	134	1	10	16	13	10	76	4			4
Diphtheria											
Dysentery	5		1	1		1				2	
Meningococcal infection											
Ophthalmia neonatorum											
TOTAL		1	11	17	13	14	82	4	—	2	4
		0-	5-	15-	45-	65 and over	Age unknown				
Acute pneumonia (prim. and infl'zal)	2		1							1	
Smallpox											
Acute encephalitis											
Infective											
Post-infectious											
Enteric or typhoid fever											
Paratyphoid fever											
Erysipelas											
Food poisoning											
Tuberculosis -											
Respiratory	5				2	2	1				
Meninges & C.N.S.											
Other	2				1	1					
Puerperal pyrexia											
Other notifiable diseases (specify)											
TOTALS	157	—	1	3	3	1	1				

1. Diphtheria and Scarlet Fever.

No cases of diphtheria have occurred in the area since 1950. To maintain this satisfactory position, it is still essential for parents to ensure that their children are immunised in early infancy against this once dreaded disease.

Six cases of scarlet fever were notified during the year compared with 9 in 1961.

2. Measles and Whooping Cough.

For the second year in succession there was a moderate outbreak of measles. Thus in 1962 there were 134 cases compared with 128 in 1961.

Three cases of Whooping Cough were notified as against 6 in the previous year. Immunisation against whooping cough is receiving increasing acceptance in the area and it is hoped that this preventative measure will eventually bring this disease under control also. By means of a triple vaccine children can now be protected against diphtheria, whooping cough and tetanus simultaneously.

3. Dysentery and Food Poisoning.

There were no notifications of food poisoning and only five cases of bacillary dysentery occurred.

4. Tuberculosis.

Notifications of respiratory tuberculosis increased from 4 in 1961 to 5 in 1962, and there was one death during the year.

Vaccination against tuberculosis has been available to school leavers since 1957.

Over the past 25 years bovine tuberculosis has gradually been eliminated from the herds of Great Britain. On 1st March, 1960, 100 per cent of the cattle in this country were included in attested or tubercle-free herds. This is a great accomplishment.

5. Brucellosis.

It is surprising, however, how few people there are who are aware that diseases other than tuberculosis can be transmitted by drinking raw milk. In this area each year a number of people acquire the disease known as Brucellosis or Undulant

Fever, which may be conveyed either by direct contact with infected cattle or by drinking raw milk from such animals. People who drink heat treated (pasteurised or sterilized) milk enjoy maximum protection against any of the milk-borne diseases, but the consumption of raw T.T. (Tuberculin Tested) milk will protect the consumer only against the risk of acquiring bovine tuberculosis. In rural areas some 90 per cent of all milk retailed is still sold as raw milk but in urban areas nearly 80 per cent of all milk consumed has undergone heat treatment, the prejudice against pasteurised milk having been overcome.

It is therefore very encouraging to learn that the Ministry of Agriculture has now begun to tackle this widespread infection by providing a free calf vaccination service against brucellosis as from the 1st May, 1962.

6. Trend of Incidence of Infectious Diseases, 1945-1961.

The table overleaf shows the average number of cases of infectious diseases notified in quinquennial periods from 1945.

TABLE 6. INCIDENCE OF CERTAIN INFECTIOUS DISEASES LANCASTER R.D., 1945-1962.

YEAR or period of Years	Scarlet Fever	Diph- theria	Measles	Whoop- ing Cough	Acute Polio- myelitis	Dysen- tery	Food Poison- ing	Resp. Tubercul- osis	Non-Resp. Tubercul- osis	Tubercul- osis (All Forms)
Mean of 5 years 1945-49	7.0	2.4	37.6	11.0	0.6	Nil	Nil	9.2	3.0	12.2
Mean of 5 years 1950-54	9.8	0.2	61.4	19.0	1.2	1.8	6.0	9.0	3.0	12.0
Mean of 5 years 1955-59	5.8	Nil	107	8.4	0.4	1.0	1.2	7.2	1.8	9.4
1960	8	Nil	11	11	Nil	5	1	9	3	12
1961	9	Nil	128	6	1	4	Nil	4	Nil	4
1962	6	Nil	134	3	Nil	5	Nil	5	2	7

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES
OF THE DISTRICT.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE
CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR.

Annual Report of the Chief Public Health Inspector upon the Sanitary Circumstances of the District.

HOUSING.

Completed Council Housing Schemes.

The Council's completed housing schemes provide accommodation as detailed below:—

Bolton-le-Sands	74 houses, 20 flats, and 5 bungalows.
Cockerham	10 houses.
Ellel	140 houses, 8 flats and 4 shops and houses.
Heaton-with-Oxcliffe	4 houses.
Middleton	56 houses and 2 shops and houses.
Overton	16 houses.
Over Wyresdale	4 houses.
Priest Hutton	4 houses.
Scotforth	4 houses.
Silverdale	26 houses and 8 flats.
Slyne-with-Hest	77 houses, 6 flats and 1 shop and house.
Thurnham	22 houses.
Warton	76 houses and 16 flats.
Yealand Redmayne	28 houses.
Total	<u>541 houses, 58 flats, 7 shops and houses, and 5 bungalows.</u>

Total number of all dwellings:—611.

Current Housing Schemes.

(Aged Persons' Bungalows.)

In March 1962, the Council accepted the tender of Messrs. Sellick Nicholls Williams Ltd., in the sum of £56,138:14:9d., for the erection of 37 Aged Persons' Bungalows viz:—

10 at Galgate; 5 at Slyne-with-Hest;
5 at Bolton-le-Sands; 6 at Warton;
5 at Yealand Redmayne; 6 at Silverdale.

Work commenced at Galgate in September, and at the end of the year 20 bungalows were in the course of erection.

Private Building. The steady rate of house building by private enterprise has been maintained throughout 1962, 192 houses having been completed. Of these 58 were in Bolton-le-Sands; 52 in Slyne-with-Hest; 21 in Ellel; 15 in Overton; 13 in Silverdale; 11 in Warton; 10 in Middleton; 8 in Thurnham; 2 in Over Wyresdale and 2 in Yealand Redmayne.

At the end of 1962 it is estimated that a further 135 were in the course of construction.

Inspections of Dwelling Houses.

Number of houses inspected under the provisions of the Housing Acts	599
Number of inspections involved	1007
Number of houses found not in all respects fit	61
Number rendered fit after service of Notice	57
Number found to be unfit for human habitation	11
Number demolished as a result of formal or informal action	0
Number closed as a result of formal or informal action	1

Overcrowding. Nothing can be added to what has been said in previous years, overcrowding no longer presenting a serious problem. It is likely, of course, that an isolated case will be discovered from time to time, and it is felt that such cases should receive high priority, when a Council house in the locality becomes available for letting.

Slum Clearance. In my annual report for 1955, I gave a detailed summary of the report upon unfit houses in the District, as submitted to the Minister of Housing and Local Government, in accordance with the provisions of Sect. 1 of the Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954. This summary included the following items:—

Estimated number of houses unfit for human habitation	38
Period in years which the Council think necessary for securing the demolition of all the houses	10
Number of houses to be demolished or closed within five years	24

Of these latter 24 houses, all but 2 have been dealt with, 4 having been demolished, 13 having been closed and 5 made fit. Of the 14 included in the provisional second five year programme, 5 have been dealt with, 2 having been demolished, 1 having been closed and 2 made fit. Last year, the Minister issued a directive to all Local Authorities under the provisions of the Housing Act 1957, to submit further schemes for amplifying or modifying any proposal previously submitted, for dealing with unfit houses. The following proposals were submitted to and have been approved by the Minister:—

Part 1. The total Problem.

(i) Estimated number of houses remaining unfit for human habitation	11
---	----

(ii) Period of years which the Council think necessary for securing the demolition of all the houses in paragraph (i)	5
---	---

Part II. Action already taken.

Number of houses demolished or closed since the 1st January, 1956	26
---	----

Part III. Further proposals for action in the next five years.

(i) Number of houses to be demolished in clearance areas	Nil
(ii) Number of houses to be demolished elsewhere	11
(iii) Number of houses to be patched and retained for temporary accommodation	Nil

Improvement Grants, and Housing Survey.

During 1962 applications for Improvement Grants for dwelling houses continued at a steady rate. There are two types of grants available for the carrying out of improvements to existing dwellings, namely, "Standard Grants" and "Discretionary Grants."

The Standard Grants are in respect of five standard items, namely :

1. A fixed bath or shower in a bathroom.
2. A wash-hand basin.
3. Hot Water supply.
4. A water closet in, or contiguous to the dwelling.
5. Satisfactory facilities for storing food.

Provided correct procedure is followed by the applicant, and certain other conditions relative to the state of repair of the dwelling, etc., are satisfied, the payment of these grants is obligatory, and is based upon 50 per cent of the final cost of the work, up to certain statutory limits.

The Discretionary Grants cover a much wider range of improvement works, such as natural lighting and ventilation, artificial lighting, cooking and heating facilities, drainage work, water supply, structural alterations to improve the layout of the dwelling, certain structural work to combat dampness, etc. These grants are made entirely at the discretion of the Local Authority. The Council are still making Discretionary Grants based on 50 per cent of the costs of eligible work.

The following details summarise the applications for grants and the payment of grants, during 1962.

1. Discretionary Grants.

Total number of applications received	27
Total number of applications approved	26
Total amount of Grants approved	£6,556
Average amount per dwelling	£252
Completed Discretionary Grant schemes	24
Total amount of grants paid	£5,550
Average amount per dwelling	£232

2. Standard Grants.

Total number of applications received	14
Total number of applications approved	14
Schemes completed	9
Total amount of Standard Grants paid	£920
Average amount per dwelling	£102

Housing Survey and Improvement of Houses.

During 1962 a brief housing survey was undertaken and finally completed towards the end of October. The object of this survey was to ascertain the numbers of houses in each parish without a bathroom or internal W.C. which are the types of property that could be regarded as ripe for improvement. It is felt that this survey could hardly have been better timed, since the Ministry of Housing and Local Government's circular dated the 2nd August, 1962, requested a big increase in the number of houses being improved with the help of improvement grants, and called for a report from each Local Authority informing the Minister of the action they proposed to take to bring this about.

The survey indicated that there were 770 houses within the district without any bathroom or internal toilet facilities, and it was known that the approximate average number of dwellings improved was 38 per annum, so that it would take about 20 years at the present rate, to achieve 100% improvement. This Council decided upon a policy of intensive publicity in the parish of Cockerham, which includes 41 houses suitable for improvement, to make house owners aware of the grants that are available for such work. The main reason for this pilot investigation is that once completed, the degree of success of persuasive measures would be known, so that the anticipated success in other parishes could be predicted at least to some extent.

The results of the housing survey referred to, are tabulated below.

PARISH.	Numbers of dwellings with—			Total No.
	External W.C's. only	Privies only	Pail Closets only	of dwellings suitable for improvement
Ashton-with-Stodday	NIL	5	1	6
Bolton-le-Sands	45	9	NIL	54
Cockerham	21	17	3	41
Ellel	186	26	NIL	212
Heaton-with-Oxcliffe	9	NIL	2	11
Middleton	8	NIL	NIL	8
Overton	12	7	1	20
Over Wyresdale.....	4	12	11	27
Priest Hutton	NIL	NIL	6	6
Scotforth	NIL	1	NIL	1
Silverdale	59	38	11	108
Slyne-with-Hest	15	1	NIL	16
Thurnham	45	9	15	69

WATER SUPPLIES.

The following Authorities supply water in the district :—

Lune Valley Water Board. Lune Valley Water Board supplies the parishes of Scotforth, Slyne-with-Hest, Bolton-le-Sands, Middleton, Overton, Ellel, Priest Hutton, Yealand Conyers, Yealand Redmayne, Silverdale, Warton and Heaton-with-Oxcliffe.

Fylde Wataer Board. Supplies the parishes of Cockerham, Thurnham and part of Ashton-with-Stodday.

Part of the parish of Over Wyresdale is supplied by private mains which are the property of the Earl of Sefton.

Origin and particulars of Water. Lune Valley Water Board (the parishes of Scotforth, Slyne-with-Hest, Bolton-le-Sands, Middleton, Overton, part of Ashton-with-Stodday and Heaton-with-Oxcliffe). The water supplied in these parishes is either moorland water from the gathering grounds in Over Wyresdale, which is subjected to mechanical filtration and chlorination at Langthwaite and Scotforth filter houses before distribution, or obtained from the Thirlmere pipe line. This latter water is from moorlands and of about 2 degrees of hardness, being subjected to rough screening and

chlorination near its source. The only exception to the above detail is in respect of certain mains carrying raw water from either the gathering grounds to the reservoirs supplying the Littlefell Lane area Scotforth, or from the reservoirs to the filter house supplying Bailrigg Lane area in the same parish.

Lune Valley Water Board (parishes of Ellel, Priest Hutton, Yealand Conyers, Yealand Redmayne, Silverdale and a small part of Warton). This water is also obtained from the Thirlmere pipe line.

Lune Valley Water Board (Warton parish). The water supplied to the Warton parish is obtained from the Reservoir at Withets. The gathering ground is of a moorland nature but is liable to animal pollution. The Board however provides an effective chlorination and filtration plant, and there is also a connection to the Thirlmere pipe line.

Fylde Water Board. This is also moorland water from the gathering grounds in the Pennine Range, and is subjected to chlorination and filtration before distribution.

New Services. During the year 192 services were laid to new dwellings. A main supply is now provided to 5,043 dwellings, being about 98 per cent of all the dwellings in the district. The remaining 100 houses, etc., obtain supplies from other sources such as roof water, wells and springs.

SAMPLING OF WATER SUPPLIES.

Samples for bacteriological examination were taken and reported upon as follows:—

Date	Coliform bacilli per 100 mls. McConkey in 2 days at 37C.	Bact. Coli (type 1) per 100 mls.	Parish or part of a Parish where Sample Taken.	Category.
16. 1.62	Nil	Nil	Conder Green	Highly Satisfactory
16. 1.62	Nil	Nil	Hest Bank	Highly Satisfactory
16. 1.62	Nil	Nil	Galgate	Highly Satisfactory
16. 1.62	Nil	Nil	Yealand Conyers	Highly Satisfactory
8. 2.62	Nil	Nil	Yealand Redmayne	Highly Satisfactory
8. 2.62	Nil	Nil	Warton	Highly Satisfactory
16. 2.62	Nil	Nil	Priest Hutton	Highly Satisfactory
16. 2.62	3	Nil	Bolton-le-Sands	Unsatisfactory
20. 2.62	2	Nil	Galgate	Unsatisfactory
20. 3.62	Nil	Nil	Overton	Highly Satisfactory
3. 4.62	Nil	Nil	Hest Bank	Highly Satisfactory
3. 4.62	2	2	Yealand Redmayne	Unsatisfactory
3. 4.62	Nil	Nil	Warton	Highly Satisfactory
10. 4.62	Nil	Nil	Conder Green	Highly Satisfactory
10. 4.62	Nil	Nil	Galgate	Highly Satisfactory
25. 4.62	Nil	Nil	Bolton-le-Sands	Highly Satisfactory
25. 4.62	Nil	Nil	Yealand Conyers	Highly Satisfactory
5. 6.62	Nil	Nil	Slyne	Highly Satisfactory
5. 6.62	Nil	Nil	Yealand Redmayne	Highly Satisfactory
5. 6.62	Nil	Nil	Warton	Highly Satisfactory
26. 6.62	Nil	Nil	Bolton-le-Sands	Highly Satisfactory
26. 6.62	Nil	Nil	Warton	Highly Satisfactory
17. 7.62	Nil	Nil	Slyne	Highly Satisfactory
17. 7.62	6	0	Galgate	Unsatisfactory
17. 7.62	18+	0	Over Wyresdale	Unsatisfactory
24. 7.62	2	0	Middleton	Unsatisfactory
31. 7.62	3	3	Galgate	Unsatisfactory
31. 7.62	Nil	Nil	Middleton	Highly Satisfactory
31. 7.62	2	Nil	Over Wyresdale	Unsatisfactory
21. 8.62	2	2	Yealand Conyers	Unsatisfactory
29. 8.62	1	1	Priest Hutton	Unsatisfactory
29. 8.62	18+	Nil	Over Wyresdale	Unsatisfactory
2.10.62	Nil	Nil	Over Wyresdale	Highly Satisfactory
2.10.62	6	Nil	Galgate	Unsatisfactory
9.10.62	Nil	Nil	Over Wyresdale	Highly Satisfactory
9.10.62	Nil	Nil	Galgate	Highly Satisfactory
10.10.62	Nil	Nil	Bolton-le-Sands	Highly Satisfactory
10.10.62	6	Nil	Yealand Conyers	Unsatisfactory
10.10.62	6	Nil	Priest Hutton	Unsatisfactory
10.10.62	18+	Nil	Warton	Unsatisfactory
16.10.62	Nil	Nil	Warton	Highly Satisfactory
16.10.62	Nil	Nil	Warton	Highly Satisfactory
16.10.62	Nil	Nil	Yealand Redmayne	Highly Satisfactory
25.10.62	Nil	Nil	Priest Hutton	Highly Satisfactory
25.10.62	Nil	Nil	Galgate	Highly Satisfactory
25.10.62	1	Nil	Yealand Redmayne	Unsatisfactory
31.10.62	Nil	Nil	Priest Hutton	Highly Satisfactory
31.10.62	Nil	Nil	Over Wyresdale	Highly Satisfactory
31.10.62	Nil	Nil	Galgate	Highly Satisfactory
31.10.62	Nil	Nil	Yealand Conyers	Highly Satisfactory

Date	Coliform bacilli per 100 mls. McConkey in 2 days at 37C.	Bact. Coli. (type 1) per 100 mls.	Parish or part of a Parish where Sample Taken.	Category.
6.11.62	2	Nil	Priest Hutton	Unsatisfactory
14.11.62	Nil	Nil	Galgate	Highly Satisfactory
14.11.62	Nil	Nil	Over Wyresdale	Highly Satisfactory
14.11.62	Nil	Nil	Bolton-le-Sands	Highly Satisfactory
14.11.62	Nil	Nil	Warton	Highly Satisfactory
14.11.62	Nil	Nil	Yealand Conyers	Highly Satisfactory
14.11.62	Nil	Nil	Priest Hutton	Highly Satisfactory
22.11.62	Nil	Nil	Yealand Redmayne	Highly Satisfactory
22.11.62	Nil	Nil	Middleton	Highly Satisfactory
22.11.62	Nil	Nil	Galgate	Highly Satisfactory
22.11.62	Nil	Nil	Overton	Highly Satisfactory
27.11.62	Nil	Nil	Warton	Highly Satisfactory
27.11.62	Nil	Nil	Yealand Redmayne	Highly Satisfactory
4.11.62	Nil	Nil	Galgate	Highly Satisfactory
4.11.62	Nil	Nil	Over Wyresdale	Highly Satisfactory
12.12.62	Nil	Nil	Warton	Highly Satisfactory
12.12.62	Nil	Nil	Yealand Conyers	Highly Satisfactory

During the year, particularly in July and August, a succession of unsatisfactory samples was obtained from various parts of the district, supplied by the L.V.W.B. from the Thirlmere Aqueduct. Copies of these adverse reports were sent by the laboratory to the Board's Engineer, and, at the same time, representations were made by this Authority. As a result, it was agreed that a series of joint samples should be taken by Officials of the Water Board and officials of this Council, and this concentrated programme commenced on the 9th October and was completed on the 24th November. Out of the first six samples that were taken by the two Authorities, three were reported unsatisfactory, but thereafter, there was a great improvement in the results obtained, in so far as out of 23 samples taken, the number reported highly satisfactory in respect of those taken by Lancaster R.D.C. was 21, and those taken by the Lune Valley Water Board was 19. The degree of pollution reported in respect of the few unsatisfactory samples was only slight in every case. It was decided to continue joint sampling once a month, independent sampling proceeding during the intervening weeks, and such samples as were taken during December were all reported Highly Satisfactory.

SEWERAGE AND DRAINAGE.

Details of the methods of drainage and sewage disposal are as follows:—

Cockerham. Cockerham village and Housing Site is sewered and the sewage treated by means of a septic tank and rotary filter. The effluent is pumped from the works via a 4ins. diam. rising main,

direct to the tidal River Cocker. This method of disposal of the effluent was brought into operation in mid-January 1958 and has continued to function in a most satisfactory manner, although it is realised that the works are considerably over-loaded.

Thurnham (Higher Thurnham). The sewage from the few houses in this hamlet is discharged into a number of separate tanks, the effluents eventually finding their way into drainage dykes. One of the tanks serving two houses, has been recently constructed on modern lines. No complaints regarding pollution of the dykes have been received and no such pollution has been noted.

Thurnham (Lower Thurnham). This hamlet is sewered, and, as far as can be ascertained, there is no treatment of the sewage prior to its discharge into a drainage dyke. Nevertheless, observations over a long period have not indicated that the contamination of the dyke is of anything but a minor nature. This opinion is agreed by the Lancashire River Board inspector, and, at least for the present, there is no evidence to justify any action being taken against the owner of this private sewerage system.

Thurnham (Glasson Dock). Glasson Dock is sewered by two separate systems and the sewage is discharged crude into the sea via two outfalls.

Ellel. Galgate is sewered and the sewage is conveyed by means of a long pipe to discharge in the tidal portion of the River Conder at Conder Green. The question of the provision of a sewage treatment plant for this village was brought to a head as a result of a submission of a plan for a considerable development by private developers during the early part of 1961. The extent of the proposed development was such as to warrant the making of an application by this Council to the Lancashire River Board, for consent to a new discharge into the River Conder. This consent was forthcoming subject to the provision of necessary treatment plant within three years from the date of the consent.

Dolphinholme is sewered and the sewage treated by means of a recently constructed septic tank near Common Bank Farm, and two rotary percolating filters and a humus tank by the side of the River Wyre, the effluent being discharged into the River.

Over Wyresdale. This Parish being of a scattered nature (1 person to 45 acres) has no drainage system, and no pollution has been found.

Middleton. Most of this Parish is now sewered. All sewers from the village and the four Council housing sites drain to the

pumping station near Garden Terrace, which ejects the sewage via a rising main and gravitating sewer to the sewage works at Middleton Tower Holiday Camp.

A new compressor and motor has been installed at the disposal works and is now operating satisfactorily. The existing compressor, installed in 1939, is to be reconditioned and the two centrifugal pumps are to be overhauled and fitted with new impellers and bearings sometime during 1963. On account of the heavy storm flow at the works, and the increased flow from Overton, investigations are to be made, as soon as possible, into the possibility of by-passing part of the treatment plant during peak flow conditions, in order to alleviate the serious surcharging of the sedimentation tanks and bacteriological filters.

The effluent from these works is pumped via a 6in. diameter rising main into the 18in. diameter sea outfall pipe of the adjoining factory. This latter pipe discharges into the main shipping channel and so provides an excellent means of disposal of the effluent, without any pollution of fresh water dykes.

Heaton-with-Oxcliffe. All the dwellings in this Parish are separately drained into some form of septic tank, usually provided with a filter compartment. In most cases, however, the only means of disposal of the effluent is by discharging into the open drainage dykes, as the land is far too heavy to allow effective soakage. Furthermore, owing to the level of the water in the dykes, proper downward filtration is rarely possible, and the filter beds mostly are submerged, and merely acting as mechanical filters. As a result, the dykes are frequently silted up with humus and require constant attention from the many owners involved in order to maintain them in a reasonable condition.

Consideration has already been given to a possible link up with the Morecambe Corporation sewerage scheme, in order to sewer the factory area, but it was apparent that the limited usefulness of such a scheme did not justify the high costs involved. It is to be hoped, however, that an alternative link up will be available for consideration in the future, with a view to sewerage the White Lund Hill and Oxcliffe Road residential areas.

It must be emphasised, however, that the costs of such a scheme would almost certainly be high.

Overton. The Overton sewage disposal scheme, referred to in previous Annual Reports, was completed during last year, and was brought into operation during August, 1961. It will be recalled that originally sewage was discharged crude into a main drainage dyke,

which passes near to the highway at the Globe Hotel, and was at times objectionable. The scheme involved the laying of gravitating sewers to carry the sewage from a main collecting manhole, from which it is now pumped via a 4" rising main to the sewage works at Middleton Tower Holiday Camp. The scheme has operated successfully with the exception of certain difficulties which have been experienced during and following exceptionally wet weather, due to the delay on the part of the County Council in laying a separate surface water drain from the vicinity of "Blue Pots" to the main drainage dyke. It is hoped that such a drain will be laid as soon as possible, and so will reduce appreciably the quantity of surface water now reaching the new pump-house during inclement weather.

Sunderland Point in this Parish has a few private outfall pipes discharging direct into the tidal River Lune. It is considered that this method of disposal is satisfactory.

Scotforth. This Parish is also of a scattered nature (1 person to 8½ acres) and has no drainage system.

Ashton-with-Stodday. There is no sewage scheme for this Parish which has only 25 houses in it.

Slyne-with-Hest. The greatest part of this parish is sewered and the sewage treated at the works at Hest Bank. As a result of the extensive development that has taken place in this parish, during the past 24 years, since the works were constructed, great overloading of the works now exists. The flow is now in the region of 125% above the normal working capacity of the plant, and the Lancashire River Board have made representations regarding the quality of the effluent discharged.

A detailed scheme for enlarging these works was prepared by the Consulting Engineer and submitted for Ministry approval on the 11th January, 1961. The scheme also included proposals for sewer-ing the built up area, adjoining the junction of Hest Bank Lane with the main A6 Road. It was proposed that the sewage from this locality would be ejected, via a rising main, to the existing sewer near the Southerly end of Slyne village. The Council's Contractors commenced works on the above scheme in November and sewer laying is progressing satisfactorily in the Hest Bank Lane locality. The Contract figure for the scheme is £68,899.0.9d and the period of the contract 12 months.

Work on the sewage disposal works extensions is expected to commence in the Spring of 1963, meanwhile orders have been placed for all materials which are subject to a long delivery period.

Bolton-le-Sands. The greater part of this Parish is sewered, the sewage being discharged crude into the mill race channel on the tidal foreshore at the end of St. Nicholas Lane. This outlet is not up to the modern standards of sewage disposal, and during 1959 representations were made by the Lancashire River Board, regarding this discharge of crude sewage.

As a result of the Ministry's disapproval in 1961 of the scheme for a disposal works off St. Nicholas Lane, the Council decided to instruct the Consulting Engineer to prepare a joint sewerage and sewage disposal scheme for the parishes of Bolton-le-Sands and Warton and the urban district of Carnforth. Originally a disposal works site was selected near Marsh House Farm, Carnforth, but on account of part of the site being within a planning clearance area of the military rifle range, alternative sites had to be investigated. The site now selected is immediately north of Marsh Gate Farm and planning permission is being sought of the County Council for this site and for a further eight pumping station sites, two of which are within the Carnforth Urban District.

The proposed scheme provides for three main pumping stations and six subsidiary stations. Of the larger stations, one at Warton south of the Shovel Inn will pump via a rising main to the gravity sewers at Millhead. At Millhead a larger station will deal with the sewage flow from Warton and Carnforth, pumping the sewage to the proposed disposal works. The third major station at St. Nicholas Lane will deal with the flow of sewage from Bolton-le-Sands. The subsidiary stations will sewer groups of properties, at present on septic tanks, such as Sand Lane, Warton and Coastal Road, Bolton-le-Sands.

The total estimated cost of the proposed scheme is £194,830, the Council's proportion being £126,323. The disposal works are designed to cater for an ultimate population of 12,750, the estimated present population being 8,750.

On receipt of planning permission negotiations for purchase of sites, and consent to discharge to the River Keer estuary, will be made prior to submitting the proposed scheme to the Ministry.

Warton. The Millhead portion of Warton is sewered and the sewage disposed of to the Carnforth Works. The remainder of the Parish, with the exception of the Western end of Sands Lane, is also sewered and disposed of crude into the semi-tidal waters of the River Keer.

As mentioned above it is proposed to deal with sewage from this parish in the combined Bolton-le-Sands, Carnforth, Warton

scheme. A brief outline of this scheme, as it affects the parish of Warton is as follows :—

The sewage from a main collecting manhole, near the “Shovel Inn,” would be pumped direct to the proposed works. An ancillary pumping station to serve Sands Lane is also proposed. The sewage from the Millhead portion of Warton will be ejected from a proposed pumphouse, on the southerly side of the River Keer, together with the sewage from the whole of the Carnforth Urban District to the works.

Yealand Conyers. There are no public sewers in this small Parish. The largest group of houses are, however, drained into a septic tank with rotary percolating filter. No pollution of water courses takes place. Several cesspools are emptied by the Council at the request of the owners and the contents disposed of on the land.

Yealand Redmayne. The Housing Site and part of the village is sewered to a disposal tank, which drains into a duplicate system of land drains.

A new effluent disposal area was brought into use during 1955 and it would appear that what had become a very difficult problem before that date, has been successfully overcome.

Priest Hutton. There is no public drainage system for this Parish. All the property is drained into cesspools or septic tanks and filters.

All but 6 houses in this Parish have been provided with modern septic tank drainage systems, and pollution of the stream is now less evident.

Silverdale. The whole of Silverdale being built on solid rock has no public sewers, with the exception of the system draining the housing site and a few properties adjoining. Each house has its own cesspool and regular arrangements exist for emptying the cesspools and disposing of the contents on the land. This arrangement has proved very satisfactory and very few complaints are received.

A new Tank trailer and pump are in use for cesspool emptying in this parish. The new equipment can be towed by tractor, and altogether, both from the point of view of efficiency and hygiene, it is a great improvement upon the old apparatus.

GENERAL.

There are 4,943 houses on the water carriage system, 3,392 being connected to the sewers and 1,551 to septic tanks, cesspools, etc. There are also 200 houses which have closets other than water closets.

Grant aided improvement works continued to add to the number of closet conversions carried out during 1961. Thus, by the year end 24 such conversions had been completed, 12 involving the construction of a septic tank system of sewage disposal.

DRAINAGE INSPECTIONS.

An important aspect of the work of the department is concerned with the inspection of drainage systems. These inspections are, broadly speaking, of two types, namely:—

(a) **Existing Properties.** These inspections are normally requested in times of trouble, e.g. blocked drains, defective overflowing septic tanks, defective pipes in some cases resulting in sub-floor areas becoming flooded with sewage, and many other defects. In all 174 such inspections were made during the year.

(b) **New Drainage Work.** These inspections involve the passing or otherwise of new drainage systems, and are made following the notification of the carrying out of such works by the various building contractors operating on the district. During 1962 397 visits of inspection of such work were carried out.

REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL.

The whole of the District is scavenged by direct labour, six motor vehicles being normally in use, and two others available when called upon. It is possible to maintain fairly regularly, a fortnightly collection.

Four controlled tips are in regular use, and in addition, one small tip as a "reserve" when access to the "Over-Lune" area tip is barred by high tides. The details of the tipping arrangements are as follows :—

1. All Parishes to the North of Lancaster. Controlled tip at Cote Stones. Warton. Tipping space available for many years.

2. "Over-Lune" part of the District (i.e. Parishes of Heaton-with-Oxcliffe, Middleton and Overton).

Controlled tip on the tidal marsh between Sunderland Point and Overton, where proper access has been formed, sub-drains laid, and a barrier constructed. The scheme not only provides tipping space for several generations but also will result in the reclamation of some 16 acres of land.

3. Parishes to the South of Lancaster.

The bulk of the refuse from these parishes is deposited on the controlled tip near Parkside, in the Parish of Ashton-with-Stodday. Here again, there is sufficient capacity to serve for many years.

4. The remainder, largely from the Abbeystead and Dolphinholme areas, is tipped at Mainstones Quarry in the Parish of Ellel, which is another large site.

SANITARY INSPECTIONS (excluding visits made in connection with Housing Act matters as detailed on Page 24).

Premises visited or purpose of visit.	No. of visits.
Houses Public Health Act matters	170
Re Water supplies	88
Re Drains or Sewers	571
Re Infectious Diseases	75
Caravan Sites	312
Factories and Workshops	17
Ice Cream Premises	126
Shrimp Pickers Premises	31
Milk Samples	46
Other Food Premises	193
Visit re Meat Inspections	79
Shops Act Inspections	116
Public Conveniences	17
Miscellaneous Visits	422
<hr/>	
Total number of Visits	2.263
Number of defects or nuisances discovered	202
Number of defects remedied or nuisances abated	173
Number of Informal Notices served	74
Number of Formal Notices served	10
Legal Proceedings	Nil

Caravan Sites. In all there are 15 caravan sites in the district, of more than 5 caravans, and these have been granted licences under the new Act, subject to the 1960 conditions, based upon the Model

Standards issued by the Minister. 19 sites of five caravans or less have been granted licences subject to the reduced standard. The total number of caravans that can be accommodated on licenced sites on the district is now 1,548. By the end of the year the amenity blocks called for by the 1960 standards, had been completed in almost all cases, though on many sites, the question of the provision of hard standings had still to be resolved. The time allowed for compliance with these conditions has been extended to the 1st March, 1963, by which time it is confidently anticipated that all conditions of licences will have been complied with.

Details of the main sites licensed are given below:—

Name of site.	No. of Caravans Licensed.
Ocean Edge Park Caravan Site, Middleton	613
	(483 in Lancaster R.D.)
Morecambe Lodge, Bolton-le-Sands	186
Cockerham Sands Caravan Park, Cockerham	240
Scout Crag Caravan Site, Warton	125
Shorefields, Middleton	110
Vickers Holiday Camp, Heaton-with-Oxcliffe	78
	(In Lancaster R.D.)
Old Glasson Farm, Thurnham	55
Bolton Holmes Farm, Bolton-le-Sands	40
Red Bank Farm, Bolton-le-Sands	38
Detron Gate Farm, Bolton-le-Sands	30
Bottomdale, Slyne	30
Bottoms Farm, Silverdale	15
Shorefields, Slyne-with-Hest	15
Glencaple, Green Lane, Heaton-with-Oxcliffe	11
Sandside Farm, Bolton-le-Sands	29

In addition, 19 sites each involving less than 6 caravans were licensed for a total of 59 caravans.

Thus by the end of the year 34 sites had been licensed, involving a total of 1,548 caravans.

Schools. At last, it is very pleasing to be able to report that all of the 17 Schools in the district are provided with a water carriage system of sanitation, the pail closets previously in use at the Glasson Dock Church of England School, having been replaced during the year by an entirely new sanitary block. In addition, all but one school obtain their water from main supplies. The Abbeystead Church of England School has a piped supply from a private reservoir, and this has been found to be consistently satisfactory, bacteriologically.

Swimming Baths. There are no public swimming baths in the district, but two are privately owned. Only one of these has been used in recent years, that at Middleton Tower Holiday Camp. There is continuous circulation of water at this bath, and a recently re-newed chlorination plant.

Two samples of this bath water were taken for bacteriological examination during the height of the season and the results were in each case satisfactory.

Smoke Abatement. There are seven factory and works chimneys in the district (excluding Messrs. Trimpell Ltd., and I.C.I. Ltd.) and no action has been necessary regarding smoke abatement.

Canal Boats. There are no canal boats, as defined in section 258 of the Public Health Act 1936, which pass through this District, but the popularity of pleasure boating on the canal has greatly increased during the past four or five years. In view of the fact that these latter boats are used for pleasure purposes only, they do not come within the scope of the Public Health Act, and as far as can be ascertained, the Local Authority has no power to control them in any way.

Offensive Trades. There are no offensive trades carried on in this district.

Common Lodging Houses. There is only one common lodging house in the district., situated at Millhead, in the parish of Warton.

During the year, the premises were maintained generally in a satisfactory condition.

Underground Sleeping Rooms and Houses Let in Lodgings. There are none in the district.

Shops and Offices. As from April, 1956, the routine inspection of premises under the provisions of the Shops Act, 1950, on behalf of the Lancashire County Council, was undertaken by the Council. Thus, in addition to matters dealt with directly, such as sanitary accommodation, ventilation and temperature, enquiries were made concerning the employment of young persons, lighting, washing facilities, facilities for taking meals and certain special provisions relating to the employment of female assistants. During 1962 116 such inspections and enquiries were carried out. By far the greater number of shops in the District are entirely family businesses with living accommodation attached to the business premises, and not involving the employment of any person other than members of the family.

FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 to 1959.

Prescribed Particulars on the Administration of the Factories Act, 1937.

Part I of the Act.

1—INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors).

Premises (1)	Number on Register (2)	Number of		
		Inspections (3)	Written notices (4)	Occupiers prosecuted (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	5	2	Nil	Nil
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	58	15	3	Nil
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Total	63	17	3	Nil

2—Cases in which DEFECTS were found.
(If defects are discovered at the premises on two, three or more separate occasions they should be reckoned as two, three or more “cases”).

Particulars (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of Cases in which prosecutions were instituted (6)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	To H.M. Inspector (4)	Referred By H.M. Inspector (5)	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Overcrowding (S.2)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6.)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	1	1	Nil	1	Nil
(b) Unsuitable or defective	4	4	Nil	4	Nil
(c) Not separate for sexes	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Out-work)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Total ...	5	5	Nil	5	Nil

Part VIII of the Act.
Out-work — None in the District. Sections 110 and 111)

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

All samples for bacteriological examination are sent to the Public Health Laboratory at Preston.

MILK. The systematic programme of sampling of milk distributed throughout the District was maintained during 1962.

Once again, the co-operation of the Lancaster Corporation and officials of the Public Health Department, in delivering samples and returning containers, to and from the Preston laboratory is gratefully acknowledged and much appreciated.

A summary of the results of the various tests and examinations carried out during the year is given below :—

- (a) Raw Milk.
 - (1) Tuberculosis - biological tests.
No. of Samples, 2. No. Positive, Nil.
No. Negative, 2.
 - (2) Methylene Blue reduction test.
No. of Samples, 36. No. Satisfactory, 29.
No. Unsatisfactory, 7.
- (b) Heat-treated Milk.
 - (1) Phosphatase test.
No. of Samples, 9. No. Satisfactory, 9.
No. Unsatisfactory, Nil.
 - (2) Methylene Blue reduction test.
No. of Samples, 9. No. Satisfactory, 9.
No. Unsatisfactory, Nil.
 - (3) Turbidity test.
No. of Samples, 1. No. Satisfactory, 1.
No. Unsatisfactory, Nil.

Under the provisions of the Milk (Special Designation) Regulations 1960, which came into operation on the 1st October, 1960, all dealers licences, other than those issued by the Minister, are issued by the Food and Drugs Authority for the area, i.e. The County Council. The registration of dairies other than Dairy Farms and of distributors of milk remains the responsibility of the District Council. There are in all 39 distributors of milk operating in the district, of which 17 are producer retailers, 12 are dairymen operating from premises in the district, 3 are shopkeepers in the district and 7 are distributors operating from premises outside the district.

Any "repeated" unsatisfactory samples are reported to the Ministry of Agriculture Milk Advisory Officer, from whom excellent co-operation has been given at all times.

Positive "T.B." results would be immediately reported to the Lancashire County Council Veterinary Inspector and during the period of investigation of the herd, arrangements would be made for the heat-treatment of the milk supplies concerned prior to sale for human consumption.

Ice Cream. There are 52 premises in the district registered for the sale of ice cream and 3 for its manufacture and sale. 126 visits of inspection were made during 1962, and 20 samples were taken for bacteriological examination. These were reported as follows:—

Grade 1.	16
Grade 2.	1
Grade 3.	2
Grade 4.	1

In the cases where samples were reported Grade 3 or Grade 4, repeat samples were taken, and these were all subsequently reported Grade 1.

Meat. During 1962, the only routine slaughtering was carried out at the Cockerham private slaughterhouse. Here, a very high standard of quality was maintained.

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep & Lambs	Pigs
Number killed	72	8	Nil	570	70
Number inspected	72	8	—	570	70
Whole carcasses condemned	Nil	Nil	—	1	Nil
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned, with dis- ease other than T.B.	11	Nil	—	12	2
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than T.B.	15.3	0.0	—	2.3	2.9
Tuberculosis only :—					
Whole carcasses condemned :	Nil	Nil	—	Nil	Nil
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	Nil	Nil	—	Nil	Nil
Percentage of number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	0.0	0.0	—	0.0	0.0
Number of carcasses found to be affected with cysticercus bovis	1	Nil	—	—	—

SHRIMP PICKING. Shrimp Picking was carried out at 21 of the premises registered for this purpose during the year and 31 visits of inspection were made to such premises in use. In all cases it was found that the regulations which are applicable, were being observed and no action was necessary.

OTHER FOOD PREMISES. There are 128 food premises in the district comprising mainly of Cafes, Hotels and Food Shops, and all have been visited at least twice during the past year. It is pleasing to note that the high standard of hygiene has been maintained in almost all premises. A number of shops have been extensively modernised, and at the same time refrigerated food display equipment has been installed, the fullest use having been made of laminated plastic for counters and working surfaces.

It is very satisfactory to find that a considerable number of food shops, catering for the village communities, are now of a standard comparable with the larger urban stores.

Pre-packed food stuffs are extensively used, and it is fast becoming a rarity to find open foods being offered for sale in shops in the district. This is of course a most desirable state of affairs.

List of Food Premises.

General grocers and provision dealers	43
Greengrocers and fruiterers	3
Fishmongers	1
Meat Shops	6
Bakers and confectioners	7
Fried fish shops	6
Shops selling mainly sugar confectionery, minerals, ice-cream, etc.	9
Licensed premises, clubs, canteens, restaurants, cafes, etc.	53
Shrimp-pickers — outworkers	31

159

Adulteration. This part of food inspection is dealt with by the Lancashire County Council.

Bakehouses. There are now three bakehouses in the District, situated, one each at Bolton-le-Sands, Hest Bank and Silverdale. On the whole a good standard of general cleanliness is maintained, though in certain cases, and where desirable, steady improvement can be reported.

Rodent Control Work. During the year inspections and test baiting were carried out at 24 premises. 78 treatments and retreatments were completed, involving 234 visits. 135 inspections of 45 manholes on the various sewerage systems were made following test-baiting or treatment. These latter were found to be remarkably free from rodent infestation.

